CRY FOR A CURFEW LAW

WEST INDIANAPOLIS AND OTHER SUBURBS WANT THE MEASURE.

Business Men's Complaint of Crowds of Boys Congregating on the Street After Nightfall.

The demand for a curfew law is becoming more pronounced in West Indianapolis and several of the other suburbs every day. At the meeting of the West Indianapolis School Board the second Thursday of this month, adepted a resolution indorsing the passage of such a measure, and since he interest in the adoption of a w has materially increased in the Public opinion will in all probabilsuburb's Council to adopt a dinance, and several of its memthey have made no active movematter, have declared themopposed to such an ordinance. after a proper time in the evening.

Nearly every business man in West In-Brightwood and Haughville is seeing such an ordinance adopteach of these suburbs, in front places of business of many of the crowds of youngsters congrethe entrance, shout and raise ither to the embarrassment ight to night, listen to commerchants about these youngwhile they can keep them away presence, they are scarcely out of the incoming of older offenders. The police and the marshals in the suburbs mentioned heartily wish the adoption of the curfew law, for, as they say, it will enable them to manage the young roughs who are out' for mischief, and who are sly enough to watch the officers well out of sight before beginning depredations. This class of youth | Delta Theta fraternity. who makes trouble for the officers and worcetul citizens is dulle numerous in each of the suburbs, and a law of this kind would at least limit their chances for mischief at night. The good citizens say the curfew law will surely come and that they will gladly welcome such a measure.

West Indianapolis.

The public schools will be closed until

There will be a meeting of the Council to-morrow night. N. H. White, jeweler, has moved his family and stock of goods to Hall, Ind. Mesdames George and William Earhart visited relatives at Fern, Ind., last week.

Mr. Leonard, formerly of Oliver avenue, has taken up his residence in Haughville. J. C. McCain, of Oliver avenue, went to Shelby county on a hunting trip last week. Martin Larson, of Woodburn avenue, has left the suburb and now lives in Haugh-

Rev. Franklin Meredith will occupy the pulpit at both services at the Friends' Clark Brown and family left Thursday

to spend a week visiting at Paoli, Ind. Mrs. Susan Haskett, of Peru, Ind., was at West Indianapolis the fore part of the week visiting friends.

Oscar Bunten, of Ashland street, was visited last week by his father, Sheriff Bunten, of Putnam county. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Madden, of South

street, have gone to the Soldiers' Home, where they will spend the winter. Jacob Spielberger is having a two-story brick business block erected on the corner of Division street and Cottage avenue. The Misses Matthews, of River avenue,

entertained Miss Emma Pike, of Plainfield, as their guest for a few days last week. W. Hurst Maxwell, of Moore's Hill College, is here to spend his holiday vacation with his parents on North Williams street. R. E. Bennett, of Oliver avenue, who is conducting a business in Greene county, spent Christmas with his family at this

Mrs. John Dennis, of Warren avenue, returned last week from Knightstown, at which point she has been visiting for two

There will be a meeting of the Woman's Benevolent Society at the home of Mrs. David Williamson, No. 15 North Reisner street. Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Mr. Alonzo Slaughter, of River avenue and Miss Emma Allen, of Martinsville, were married at the home of the bride's parents, in Martinsville, last Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Maggie Winkleman, of South Reisner street, who has for a long time been a sufferer, withstood a successful operation recently, and is now rapidly improving.

S. H. Neligh, grocer at the corner of Division street and Woodburn avenue, followed his usual custom and treated the children of the suburb to candy on Christ-

Mr. and Mrs. W. Thompkins, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., who have been spending a three weeks' visit with their niece, Mrs. Charles Shockley, of Oliver avenue, have re- part songs, The Good Comrade," "Rocka-

A social will be given by the Epworth League of the First M. E. Church from 7:30 to 10:30 o'clock Tuesday evening at the residence of Mr. J. W. McGrew, on South Charles Pettijohn, Misses Louise and Stel- product of his energy and generalship in during the delays was a caution.

The pupils of Assumption School will give a musical and literary entertainment in Eva Van Pelt, Daisy Osburn, Lillian which will be presented a tableau of the birth of Christ, at Wulff's Hall, corner of Elizabeth Hoppins, Anna Fuller, Edith Nordyke avenue and Morris strees, to-night, "Scene at the Birth of Christ" is the sublect of Rev. J. W. Maxwell's sermon at the First M. E. Church this morning, and "Sir, we would see Jesus" will be the subject for the evening service. Thursday evening the prayer-meeting topic is to be "Intercessory

Brightwood.

Revival meetings have been in progress at the M. E. Church during the last week. Mrs. Mary Stein, of Dayton, is visiting her brother, Mr. Charles Rehling, of Gale Veritas Lodge, No. 608, F. and A. M., will

have its installation of officers next Wednesday night. Mrs. Arthur Swisher, of Gale street, is spending the holidays among relatives and friends at Galion, O.

George De Rolf, of Terre Haute, was here last week looking after his property interests and visiting friends. Mr. V. D. Webb, of the Big Four clerical

force at this place, spent Christmas with his parents at Quincy, O. Miss Bertha Staff, of Shade street, and Mr. Henry Walters, of the city, are to be married next Thursday evening.

Col. Eli Ritter, of the city, addressed a shop meeting of Big Four employes during their noon hour last Wednesday. Mr. George Negley, of Station street, was married to a young lady living near Springfield, O., at the home of her parents on

Miss Mann, a teacher in the public schools, left for New Jersey last Thursday, where she will spend the holidays visiting friends and relatives.

Pleasant Lodge, No. 1337. Knights and Ladies of Honor, will elect officers on New Year's eve. after which the members will serve refreshments and hold a watch meet-Rev. W. S. Biddell, of the Blackford-

street M. E. Church, will address the meeting of the railroad Y. M. C. A. this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The meeting is open for Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Todd and children.

of Goodland, Ind., and Mr. and Mrs. John Simmon, of Terre Haute, are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick McKenna,

Christmas exercises were held at the public schools last Wednesday afternoon and many of the parents were present. The schools will be closed until the first Monday after New Year.

The second annual ball to be given by the volunteer firemen will occur at Knights of Honor Hall New Year's eve. The proceeds will be used to purchase the much-needed oil coats, helmets, etc., for the members. After the business meeting which the Christian Endeavorers of the Congregational Church will hold at the residence of Mr. A. L. White, on North Station street, New Year's eve, a watch meeting will be held by the members.

Haughville.

Mr. John D. Kidd spent Christmas with his parents at North Vernon, Ind. Miss Florence Walker, who has been at-tending school at Oldenburg, Ind., is spending the holidays with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. John Walker, of Michigan street. Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Brown, of Michigan street, spent Christmas with relatives in

tives at this place. Mr. John N. Dugan, of Chicago, spent Christmas with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. Dugan, of King avenue. Rev. Mr. Wood, pastor of the M. E. Church, will begin a series of revival meetings at the church the first Monday after New Year's day.

Jesse Tremont French will give an elocutionary recital at the M. E. Church next Wednesday evening. The proceeds are to be used to purchase song books to be used at the revival services. Mrs. Michael O'Conner, of Louisville, is pending the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. James O'Conner, of King avenue. Mr. Michael O'Conner, her husband, has been

here with his brother, James, for several William Graper, the electrician, who was njured at the Brown-Ketcham Company's plant about six weeks ago, and who has been lying at the City Hospital since his injury, was brought to his home on Holmes

THE SOCIAL CALENDAR.

avenue last Thursday afternoon.

(Concluded from Eleventh Page.) family of Mr. Jules Ludlow, on Ritter ave-

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Barnhill, of Craw-fordsville, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Barn-The Tuesday Club met at the home of Mrs. Jeffries, on University avenue, last

Mrs. Louise V. Boyd, of Dublin, Ind., is pending the week with Mrs. Charles B. Miss Nettle Sweeney and Mr. Joe Sweeney are at their home in Columbus for the

Miss Retta Barnhill is visiting the Misses Nell and Lulu Brevoort, in Columbus, for

Miss Lenore Alexander, of Rushville, Ind. visited Miss Moddle Jeffries for a short ime last week Miss Clara Goe is spending the winter with her cousin, Miss Katheryn Sleeper, in

Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Edgar Forsythe will spend this week with the family of Mrs. Jennie Jeffries, on Iniversity avenue Miss Kate Layman will give an informal

tea in honor of Miss Elizabeth Layman on Mr. and Mrs. Walter Howe went to Norristown yesterday to spend the rest of the holidays with relatives.

Mr. Pierre Van Syckle and Mr. John Cunningham are the latest additions to the Phi Miss Estelle Harvey, who has been study ing music in Chicago, is spending the holidays with her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Moore, of Waveland, Ind., are visiting Dr. and Mrs. Moore and family, on Washington street. Miss Frances Perry will give a bookshower party for Miss Elizabeth Layman to-morrow afternoon from 3 to 5. Miss Winifred Dixon gave a wintergreen

tea to a few of her friends at her home on Ritter avenue on Wednesday evening. Mr. and Mrs. William B. Harvey, of Peru. Ind., and Miss Stella Harvey, of Fort Wayne, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert

Mr. and Mrs. Sergeant and daughter. Miss Belle Sergeant, of Columbus, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Thompson, on Univers-

Miss Eva Butler gave a small company in honor of Miss Layman and Mr. Schell whose wedding will occur on Wednesday, last night at her home on Downey avenue. Professor Henry Bruner, of the biology department at Butler, who is in Germany on a two years' leave of absence, has just taken his doctor's degree at the University of Friebag, in Baden.

Miss Romaine Braden gave a luncheon in honor of Miss Layman, on Tuesday, at her home on Downey avenue. The guests were: Miss Harriet Ritter, Miss Shank, Miss Evelyn Jeffries, Miss Butler, Miss Josephine Smith and Miss Kate Layman. The Oratorical Association of Butler Col-

lege has elected the following officers: President, Mr. David Rioch; vice president, | ing study. Miss Anna Williams; secretary, Mr. Fred Fowler; treasurer, Mr. John Carr; corresponding secretary, Mr. Ernest Graham. The Sheridan Dramatic Club will meet New Year's night at the home of Miss Ellen Boyles. A short farce, "Which Is will be given. The cast consists of Mrs. Orville Carvin, Miss Mary Brouse, Frazier and J. Q. Byram.

Music and Art Notes. Mrs. Walter L. Walker will sing at concert in Hope Tuesday evening. Mr. Park's statue, "Bacchante," will remain on exhibition at Ward's art store for

The musical programme which was given the first time Christmas morning, at the had to be kept in repair; knitters, weavers, chapel of SS. Peter and Paul, will be re-

The music at the Tabernacle Church this morning will be two anthems, "Christmas Anthems," by Bartlett, and "Weicome Happy Mora," by Chadwick. Mrs. Walter Fugate will sing a solo, "Chant Evagelique," by Gounod. This is Mrs. Fugate's last Sunday at the Tabernacle, as she goes to Central-avenue Church the first of the year.

The third annual concert of the children's select chorus will be given to-morrow evening at Tomlinson Hall, assisted by Miss Jennie Craige Hansen, recitationist; Miss Hazel Vliet, piano; Master Charles Rauh, violin. The programme will include one-part songs, "The Shepherd of the Valley;" "The Red Scarf," "Little the Valley;" "The Red Scarl, Wanderer," "Nazareth," by Gounod; twolus," and "Hail Columbia." Among those Miss Mary Lucas, King, Harriet O'Brist, Emma Lizius, Jane Ketcham, Nellie Graham, Katie Elsasser, Mabel Snider, Edith Wamsley, Minnie Perlee, Masters Robert Griffith. Whittier and Wallingford Riegger. The executive board of the chorus: President, Mrs. J. L. Ketcham; treasurer, Mrs. A. E. Dietrichs; secretary, Miss Clara Isensee Mrs. Constantin Riegger, Mrs. James T. Eaglesfield, Mrs. D. L. Whittier, Mrs. Charles C. O'Boyle, Mrs. W. H. Griffith

and Mrs. Julia Harrison Moore. Guarding Against Contagion.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: People are curiously particular as to the way in which they would have good done to them. This truth is illustrated by the many communications and editorial comments which have appeared concerning the efforts being put forth by the State Board of Health to prevent the dread diphtheria. If people understood the situation they would not smile or vote the members of the State board fools because physicians have been directed to take proper precautions against transmitting contagion. Over two thousand children dead of diphtheria, and there have been eight or ten thousand cases since a year ago. How did this calamity happen? The answer is positively known: Mostly through ignorance and carelessness. It is this calamitous ignorance and carelessness the State Board of Health would remove, and for endeavoring to do it some editors and other peo-

ple laugh. Every case of diphtheria (there is no exception, no matter whether the layman can or cannot account for it) always proceeds from a previous case. The fact has been determined, not by one or even twenty observations, but by thousands, and also by experiments reaching into the tens of thousands, made by skilled scientists. If your child develops diphtheria, scarlet fever or other zymotic disease, it has come in contact with the contagion but a few days before. This contagion is all too frequently carried on the clothes and hands of physicians. Persons from stricken house-holds also needlessly carry it. Why not stop this, and, by so doing, save many children? Is a sensible effort of this kind o be even remotely joked about? The rules intended to prevent physicians bringg disease and death to our homes were submitted to the Marion County Medical Society before they were issued. That soclety heartily approved them. 'The American Public Health Association has approved them. Many medical journals have approved them, and their adoption by other tates has been recommended on hand. The seles are both practical and practicable, and conscientious, painstaking physicians are everywhere donning the lazed duster and cap from an aseptic valise before entering where contagion is known to exist. They wash their hands, also, before they go to other places, and there are those who think it ridiculous, J. N. HURTY, M. D., Secretary State Board of Health.

Indianapolis, Dec. 26. THE OLD-TIME OVERSEER

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Brooks, of Chicago, SOUTHERN PLANTATION.

> His Authority and Opportunities Which He Sometimes Took Undue

> > Advantage-War Helped Him.

Columbia (S. C.) Correspondence New York

An institution familiar to the Southerner of the ante-bellum period that has disappeared and almost been forgotten, was the plantation overseer. On every plantation in the South where there were as many as twenty-five grown slaves there was an overseer; and on the great plantations where there were hundreds and hundreds of slaves there was a head overseer, with a force of assistants with slave foremen under them, all of whom came between the slave and the master, just as captains and colonels come between the private soldier and the general-in-chief. For every plantation was supposed to be worked by a force organized as an army is organized, with details for this and details for that, and at the head of all this organization there was the overseer, the second in command, who was answerable alone to the planter. Shrewd fellows were these overseers as a class, and men proud of their calling. The product of necessity, when the rich slave-owners gathered together more human cattle than they could herd themselves, they formed a distinct and separate class; the sons of overseers being overseers for generations, and seking the daughters of overseers for wives.

The position of an overseer on a rich plantation was not only a responsible one, but one of influence in the community. Wealthy planters spent much of their time away from their plantations, and upon the overseers, as their representatives, devolved, not only the duties, but the influence common to the head of a great business. Though rarely ever explicitly authorized to act independently, they generally attended, not only to the purchasing of supthe season shipped the year's crop to the agent at Charleston, Mobile, or New Orhis proper returns; so that, so far from being a mere slave-driver, as he has been generally presented, the overseer was in many instances a capable man of affairs, filling practically the place of the English steward, and relieving his self-indulgent employer of practically all the duties of his position except the agreeable one of posing as a grand seignlor off the proceeds of his slaves' labor. This was, of course, the case with the rich planter's overseer, who kept a muster roll of from two to five hundred slaves, and lived in a very pretty style himself in a handsome cottage at the head of the quarters street, with a couple of smacking saddle-horses at his call, and a salary that made a hole in the year's profits that the planter grumbled at until he paused to reflect that, after all, it saved him all the petty worry of the plantation. while Jones, or Kline, or Craig was, if the truth must out, really a better farmer than he ever was himself, though he must be careful never to admit it to him lest he

should forget his position. Then, of course, there was the overseer of the little planter who ran ten or a dozen plows that he could well have attended to nimself. This man was, as a rule, a hacka merely toadying taskmaster, cringing to his employer and bullying the negroes under him, staying in no place for more than a year at a time and demoralizing every plantation that he undertook to run. To this class is due the odium that at the North attaches to the name. But I will not deal with them. They are not an interest-

RESPONSIBLE PLACE.

The position of a head overseer on a rich great responsibility. There were many plantations in the South that embraced 10,-000, 15,000, 20,000 acres of land, upon which Miss Romaine Braden and Messrs. Charles | there were employed from 200 to 1,000 slaves. There were a great many planters who owned several plantations lying far apart, with an overseer upon each. This planting was a big business. First, there was the question of filling several hundred hungry mouths and covering several hundred bodies with proper clothing to be solved; houses millers, carpenters, smiths, shoemakers, all peated this morning during the 10 o'clock had to be kept employed to the best old Kentucky, in the days before the war. advantage to supply the needs of the plantation. Great strings of fence, miles and miles long, had to be kept up; and after this a profit had to be shown to the planter, or there was a vacancy for a new overseer. Then there was the responsibility for a great body of valuable slaves. There were masters who did not profess to know their slaves on sight. These slaves were worth much money, and, should they run away or die, they were a loss that a master, however indolent and self-indulgent, would not be very patient with. Not even the ambition to excel as a farmer must be allowed to blind the overseer to the welfare | rubs elbows with all the princes of the emof his charges. If a slave died from overwork the case was investigated and a year. But that the overseer dealt with all to talk through a telephone. Whenever the the questions that presented themselves by Lady." "Tell Me Where the Fairles with passable success is done in the Buane of the Suane of the Buane of with passable success is evidenced by the "Tarentelle," "Sweet the Ange- gained ground from year to year, until, at never could understand why it took time who are to take special parts are Master | ton crop of the South was practically the | which he rolled out oaths over the wire la Tutewiler, Master Will Ketcham, Miss directing the efforts of the ignorant slaves One day, while the director was trying to a banner across the road so that the royal

> other point than that of the business man of the South. He was a political power. His employer's policy was generally his, and in many instances his policy became his employer's; but no matter who shaped the policy, it was the overseer who saw that the election went right. The planter who backed a friend for Congress, Governor or the Legislature placed the management of his campaign practically in the hands of the overseer, who was in touch with the voters and knew just where and how to make every vote count. Money could rarely be used in the South in elec tions, but there were other influences that could be brought to bear, and with these the overseers were familiar; and the result in many and many a hotly contested election was determined by the generalship of these faithful beelers, who, while their stump, did the hard, practical work of polities that the haughty aristocrats scorned. And in this way it not infrequently happened that a shrewd overseer gained an influence over his master that shaped his policy. While he could rarely aspire to be a member of the Legislature himself, he could at least sometimes send a master there who would vote on almost any subject as he said; so that while the government of the South could not be called a government of the overseers, it cannot be denied that they were a power in it that was both feared and respected.

But the overseer can be viewed from an-

HIS SOCIAL STATUS. Socially the overseer occupied a somewhat peculiar position. An old one was telling me once of an employer that he had in the early fifties on one of the South Carolina sea islands, and added, after singing his praises, as conclusive evidence of his superiority, in the broken Gullah-English common alike to blacks and whites on the islands: "Nebber in my house in my life sah. Nebber any more tink er eatin' wid me en wid de niggers, sah." This was simply a recognition of a social difference that it never occurred to him to resent. He knew that the rich planter regarded him as an inferior, and he saw nothing wrong in it. He in his turn regarded the "poor whites," from whom he himself had sprung, as inferiors. Small farmers who tilled their own soil were just a notch below him in the social scale, and small farmers who owned a few slaves and saw after them themselves were just a notch above him. His ambition generally was to rise to their station by saving enough money to buy him a few negroes to make a start, and set up independently in the West. But he rarely ever attained this. Money came easier to him than to any other working class, perhaps, and he often saved it; but as a general rule an overseer died an overseer, and neouraged his sons to follow in his tracks. There are many anecdotes handed down f how overseers grew fat at the planters' expense, and many of them are doubtless true. Southern planters grew more and more self-indulgent, and as they were civen wider and wider sway, there were no doubt many overseers who took advantage of their opportunities. I recollect a story that was told to me a few years ago by an old negro woman who went to see her young mistress, whom the hard times following the war had driven to marry the son of a prosperous ex-overseer. At the

gate she met her old master riding by on a poor, half-starved old mule. She stopped, made her old, siavery-time bow, and after asking about all the family, entered the house as he rode on. A few minutes later her young mistress's husband entered and asked if she had met her "Mas' Church." She replied that she had.

"And you saw what a poor old mule was riding?" asked the hopeful. "Yassir. Hit wuz pretty poor," was the father lives in up the road, as you came along?" asked the boaster, who resented the fact that the poor gentleman refused to

recognize him as a son-in-law. "And I reckon you know how my father made his money?" continued her persecu-

new thoroughly aroused. "Boy, I does know how your daddy made 'ee money. When old Mas' Cunningham wus gone to de Mexican war, your daddy wur 'ee obersair en stole Dat's how 'ee made it. En Mas' Church, poor ez 'ee is, nebber stole er dime in 'ee life. 'Es, boy, I does now how 'ce made it." It was necessary for her young mistress to intervene to silence her. LIVES NOT SAFE.

Often alone on the great plantations the lives of the overseers were not always safe tell of the murder of Craig, one of the most famous murders ever committed in the South. A Mr. Cunningham, a rich planter who spent the greater part of his time abroad, left Craig, a professional overseer, in charge of his Lancaster county plantation, upon which there were 150 slaves or more, and so other white person. Craig was a boaster, and having no white companions, told the negroes of the money that he alleged to have saved to The money he told them he kept in the bank at Yorkville, from which he was going to bring it the next time he had an opportunity. All this was pure braggadocio, for he had no money, but it cost him dearly. A few days before the Christmas of 1852 he went across the river to see his mother, and, after leaving her house at a late hour that night, nothing further was heard of him. A search that asted some days resulted in the finding of his body in the piece of woods on the Chester county side of the river, near the house of a gentleman by whom he had been employed the year before.

Suspicion fastened on his negroes. whom Craig had been very unpopular on account of his cruelty, and several of them were arrested and put in jail. The negroes in the Cunningham quarter were not suspected. A few days later, however, a negro woman living on another Chester county plantation dropped in unexpectedy to see a woman who had a lover in the Cunningham quarter, and found her washing some bloody clothes. She said nothing, but reported the case to her mas-He immediately investigated, and the clothes were identified as those of one Peter, a blacksmith belonging to Mr. Cunningham. The Cunningham quarter was then carefully searched, for traces, and, it being found that the planks in the floor of the overseer's house had been recently found to be bloody on the other side. Other discoveries followed and several of the negroes were arrested, and two confessed that, under the leadership of Peter, who struck the death blow with a sharp spike on the end of an iron bar, much like a modern ice pick, they had murdered the unfortunate man for the money they thought he had, and that after searching him and finding he had none they had cut off his head, crowded the body into a bag and taken it across the river, which they forded, to throw suspicion on the

Peter and two others were hanged for this, after confessing that their intention was to use the money in escaping to the North, they having already arranged with a white man to give them passes that would carry them through for a handsome sum. This man, who, it turned out, made a business of selling passes of this kind, narrowly escaped lynching, and made his way to Arkansas, where he is now a wealthy planter. A son of his was in the university with me a few years ago, and asked after relatives when he learned that I came from near his father's old home, little suspecting the record that he had left behind him and the true reasons for his emigrating.

But it was after the war that the overseer had his grand opportunity. With cotton at fabulous prices and free labor in abundance, he made use of the knowledge of farming that his former employer was so sadly deficient in, and while the latter went into bankruptcy and was turned into the road, he prospered amazingly, until today many of the wealthiest families in the South are those founded by ex-overseers in the sixties and early seventies. Class barriers being gradually broken down, the sons and daughters of overseers are now recognized in the best society in the South the calling of their fathers being charitably forgotten out of consideration for their

The Southern overseer class must have credit for at least one great soldier. It for the South respects him as one of the ever talents he possessed he inherited from his father, who was the overseer for the

WILLIAM AND THE BARON.

A Brief Tale of German Paternalism That Proved a Failure.

Here is a little story which shows the trouble Emperor William II has in making his aristocracy behave circumspectly. Baron Auerswald, until recently a high cavalry officer, is general secretary of the Union Club in Berlin, and, consequently, pire and is a great swell among swells in Berlin. Among the things the princes of the change made in the management another | empire have not taught the baron is how baron rang up from the Union Club there was a panic among the girls at the central telephone office, for the old cavalryman the breaking out of the war, the great cot- to make connections; and the manner in Club, he was informed that he sheep's head, which, in Germany, is a term of deep-dyed reproach. As a royal official assailed in his official dignity, the director decided that he must have satisfaction, and by devious ways he sent a complaint to the Emperor. Amid all the cares of Cabinet

crises and army maneuvers the Emperor found time to warn the baron that he must stop swearing over the telephone. The warning was vain; two weeks later the director complained again. Meeting the baron at the Union Club three evenings later, a court marshal told him the Emperor was much irritated to hear that appalling language was still turned loose on the wires from the Union Club, and if he received another complaint he should let

justice take its course. A week later the girl, trying to make connections for the Union Club, suddenly masters displayed their rhetoric on the fled from her place in the central office and called to the director that the baron was at it again. The director ran to the telephone just in time to hear the baron rip out: "What do you want, you accursed emptyheaded, bow-legged swine? Get out, or-The director didn't wait to hear the rest, but proceeded to let his friend at court know of this last outrage on his dignity. Word came back in two days that the EmAgents for

THE NEW YORK STORE

ESTABLISHED 1853.

Agents for



A Decidedly Deep Cut in Ladies' Coats

In four more days we invoice. So far we have made a splendid record in our Cloak room, and we do not intend to lose our prestige now. All the Ladies' Coats that we have left-ALL of them, mind you-have been brought out and the prices cut. This is no everyday affair. The prices have been cut deeply, and not even the finest, the nobbiest nor the handsomest Jackets were spared. Among them are Jackets to suit every taste-Boucles, Kerseys, Meltons, Heavy Wales, Friezes, etc., all of them latest styles. The great majority of them are lined with fine taffeta silk, and many of them are elegantly trimmed. The prices here mentioned are positive reductions.

\$4.48 Ladies' \$20.00 to \$22.50 Coats go for \$15.00

\$7.50 Ladies' \$25.00 to \$28.00 Coats go for \$17.50

\$9.89 \ Ladies' \$30.00 to \$35.00 Coats go for \$20.00

Ladies' \$7,50 Coats go for Ladies' \$10.00 to \$12.00 Coats go for

Ladies' \$12.50 to \$16.50 Coats go for Ladies' \$17.00 to \$18.00 Coats go for \$12.48 \ Ladies' \$40.00 to \$65.00 Coats go for \$27.50

Clearing Up the Holiday Things Chances here now to make both the children and the older folks happy for a very little money. Give them for New Year's Gifts. The Toys, Games, Dolls, Books, Calendars, Handkerchiefs, etc., go now for nearly nothing. Odds and ends everywhere in the store at almost any price to clear up before inventory. peror would not have anything more to do with the matter; he was unable to make

the baron behave properly at the telephone; let the director get any satisfaction he could at law. Thus it happened that the he had insulted the telephone director, intentionally, grossly, maliciously and repeatedly, especially by calling him an "accursed, empty-headed, bow-legged swine. The baron explained his language ingeniously. There were rats about the room where the telephone was; he had placed poison there to kill them; as he stood at the telephone his dog poked its nose through the crack of the door and entered; he was afraid the dog might eat the poison and so ordered the brute out in the violent language quoted. The baron told this story under oath and with a serious face, although a wearer of the King's coat, sev-

eral decorations and some other things which Emperor William has made out sanctify a man, and his mind, and his manners, and his morals. Unfortunately for the baron, however, there was one little twist of the German language which upset his little fabrication. A German always addresses an animal as "thou" (du), and a person, outside of narrow circle of intimate friends and relatives, as "you" (sie.) At the trial the telephone girl and director swore that the baron had said "sie," and, therefore, could not have been speaking to his dog. An operator at a substation, who had overheard the baron's roar, corroborated this testimony. So the baron was fined \$60, or just double the amount demanded by the prosecuting attorney, and was warned that the Ploetzensee fail would yawn for him and

heeded more diligently by the baron than was the Emperor's." would not be charitable to call his name, PRINCE OF WALES'S GOOD NATURE. greatest of her cavalry leaders, but what- It Averted Threatened Trouble During His Canadian Tour.

Stephen Fiske describes the Prince of

his language if the offense should be re-

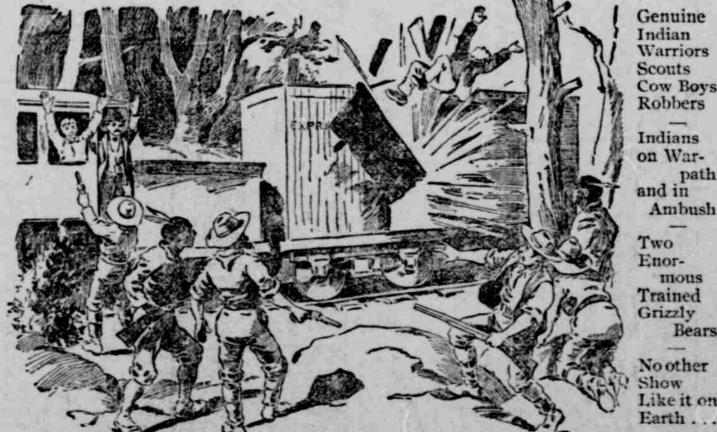
peated. The question that expelence must answer, is: "Will the judge's warning be

Wales's visit to America in the January Ladies' Home Journal and relates these interesting incidents of his tour through Canada: " * The Catholics had gained a little victory over the stern Duke of Newcastle at Quebec, and now the Orangemen demanded to be allowed to present addresses to the prince, and to be received separately from their Catholic fellow-citizens. The duke consulted with Governor General Head and refused to permit this distinction. At Kingston an Orange demonstration was prepared and the royal party did not land from the steamer. The Orangemen chartered another steamer and pursued the prince to Brockton; but again he was not allowed to go on shore. At Coburg a party of lifty Canadian gentlemen took the horses from his carriage and drew him through the pretty hamlet. At Toronto the mayor apologized for the display of Orange flags; the prince was hooted and hissed when he attended church, and serious riots were feared. All trouble was averted, however, by the good humor of the prince himself. He was taking a drive with the duke, and the Orangemen hastily hung party had to drive under it. Newcastl indignant and ordered the coachman to turn back; but lo, another Orange banner had been hung to cut off the retreat. Then the prince laughed heartily, took off his hat to the flag, and was cheered by the Orangemen. However, the duke was not mollified, and the journey to Niagara Falls was expedited. The prince first saw the great falls on Sept. 15. A number of ridinghorses had been provided by the Canadian government, and he mounted at once and rode to view the falls from various points.'

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baron was in the Criminal Court about two weeks ago, answering the complaint that ming To-Morrow Night 3 Nights Only. Of the Eminent

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